

Orchesterstudien für die Viola alta.

Solobuch für Viola (Viola alta, Altgeige)

Enthaltend die wichtigsten Soli der orchestralen
Literatur dieses Instrumentes.

Herausgegeben und bezeichnet

von

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■ Schulen & Unterrichtswerke für alle Instrumente. ■

Pas de Deux aus dem Ballett „Gisella“

A. K. Adam.

Andante.
Solo.

p *f* *p* *V* *4* *1* *V* *1* *3* *3* *4* *3* *V* *spiccato*

Allegretto. *p*

ff

poco rit.

a tempo.

animato

Meno. 8

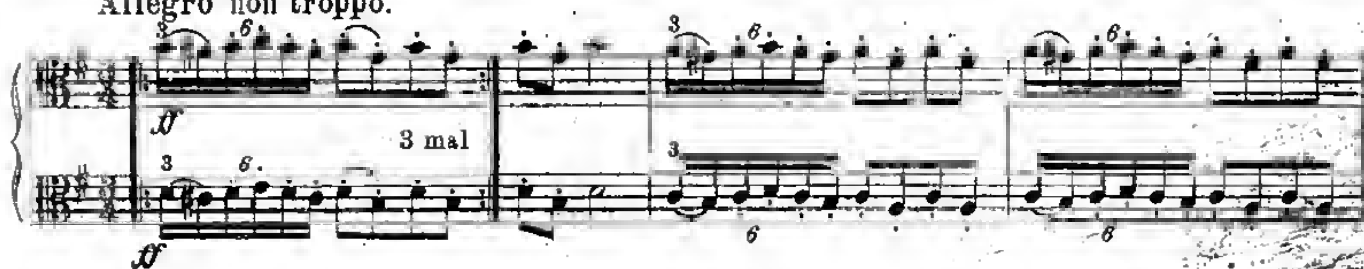
Ouverture zu „Giralda“

Allegro con fuoco.

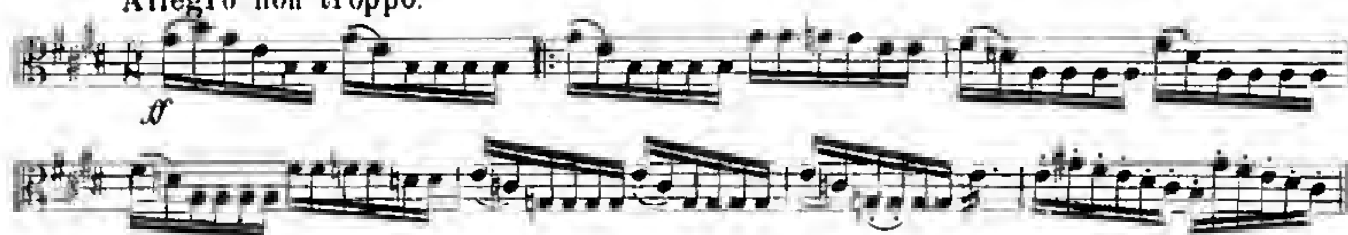
A. K. Adam.



Allegro non troppo.



Allegro non troppo.



Ouverture zu „Le Cheval de Bronze.“ (Das eiserne Pferd.)

D. F. E. Auber.

Allegro vivace.

The musical score is written for a full orchestra and piano. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegro vivace." The score consists of several systems of staves. The first system includes a woodwind staff (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon) and a string staff. The second system includes a piano staff and a string staff. The third system includes a woodwind staff and a string staff. The fourth system includes a piano staff and a string staff. The fifth system includes a woodwind staff and a string staff. The sixth system includes a piano staff and a string staff. The seventh system includes a woodwind staff and a string staff. The eighth system includes a piano staff and a string staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). There are also performance instructions such as "divisi" and "4 mal" (four times). The score ends with a first and second ending.

E. Bach.

[illegible]

„Martha.“

7

Ouverture.

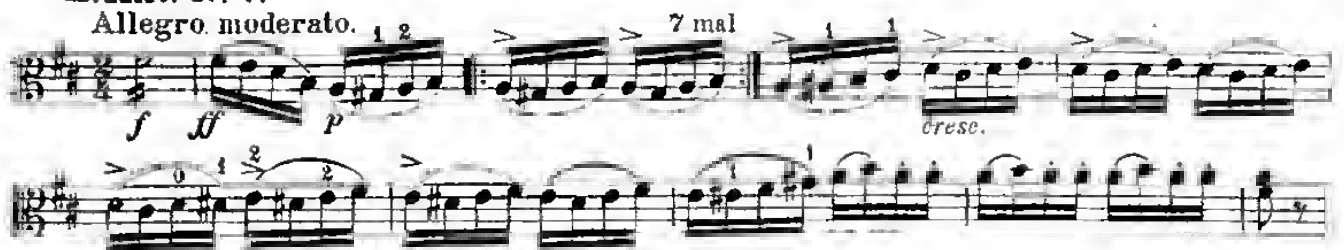
Fr. v. Flotow.

Vivace. Più moto.



II. Akt. № 7.

Allegro moderato.



№ 3. Duett.

Allegro. Più animato.



III. Akt. № 14.

Più animato.

Soli.



„Eine Messe des Lebens.“ *)

Con moto. M. M. ♩ = 138-144.

Frederick Dellus.

Con Elevazione e Vigore.

*) Mit Genehmigung des Verlags: „Harmonie“ München.

Meno mosso.
più tranquillo.

Più animato.

Maestoso.

con tutta forza

Ouverture zu „Ilka“

Franz Doppler.

Allegro molto.

ff *ff stacc.* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

Più mosso.

fz *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

Più Allegro.

ff

Symphonia tragica.*)

Finale.

Allegro con brio.
con sordino

F. Draeseke. Op. 40.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. It begins with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic and a *con sordino* (with mutes) instruction. The first staff contains several measures with accents and a first ending bracket. The second staff starts with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The third staff is marked *senza sordino* (without mutes) and begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth staff features a *sf* dynamic. The fifth staff has alternating *f* and *p* dynamics. The sixth staff includes a *div.* (divisi) marking and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The seventh staff contains triplet markings (1, 2, 3) and a *f* dynamic. The eighth staff is marked *ff*. The final staff begins with a *f* dynamic and a *V* (crescendo) marking.

*) Mit Genehmigung des Verlags: Fr. Kistner, Leipzig.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

Dynamics and markings include:

- f* (forte)
- ff* (fortissimo)
- marcato*
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- risoluto*

Fingerings and articulations include:

- Accents (>)
- Slurs
- Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4)
- Trills (tr)
- Grace notes
- Rehearsal marks (V)

12

div.

f

mf

f

sf

p

f

divisi

f

non riten.

f

p

mf

div.

mf

p

f

p

f

p

Musical score for piano, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics (p, mf, f, ff), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (un poco agitato, agitato, furioso, staccato, a tempo, tranquillo). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Dynamics and performance markings include: *p*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *un poco agitato*, *agitato*, *furioso*, *staccato*, *a tempo*, and *tranquillo*.

„Das Heimchen am Herd.“^{*)}

I. Akt.

Allegro moderato.

Carl Goldmark.

p

pruhig

unisono

pp

Solo.

dolce

Allegro.

f

*) Mit Genehmigung des Verlegers: Emil Berté, Wien.

f *cresc.*

II. Akt.

Langsam und gemessen.

pizz. arco *pp* *Allegro.* *p* *f* *ff*

Belebend.

f

cresc.
ff *sf* *f*

III. Akt. Vorspiel.
Allegro.

f *p*

pizz. *arco* *pizz.* *arco* *4*

2 *3* *f* *3*

3 *f* *f* *3*

unisono *f*

f *f*

Belebend. (Sehr schnell.)

ff *ff*

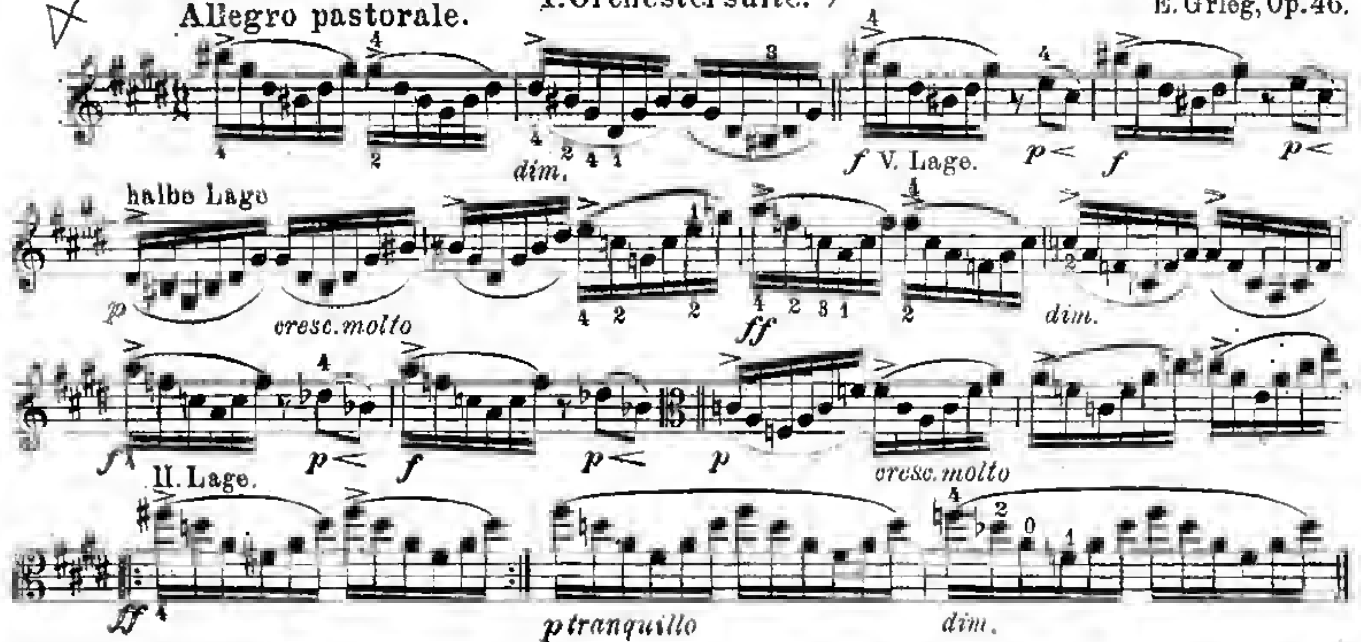
4 *4*



I. Morgenstimmung.
Allegro pastorale.

„Peer Gynt.“
I. Orchestersuite. *)

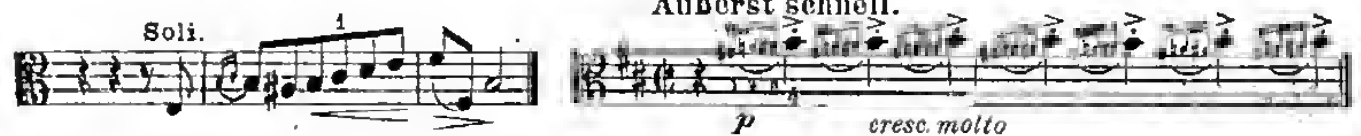
E. Grieg, Op. 46.



III. Anitras Tanz.
Tempo di Mazurka.



IV. Tanz in der Halle des Bergkönigs.
Äußerst schnell.



„Das Nachtlager von Granada.“

Ouverture.

Allegro à la chasse.

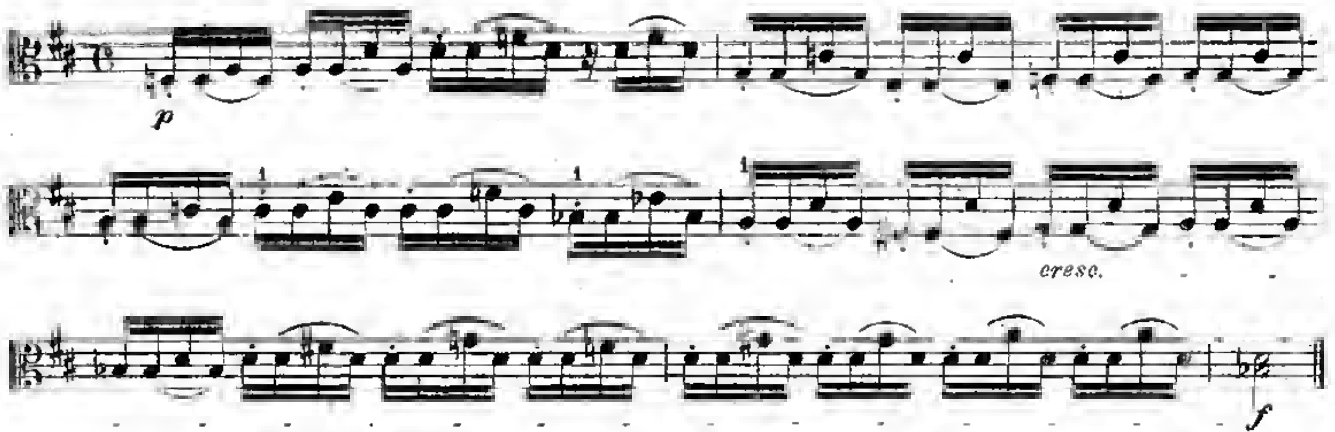
K. Kreutzer.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/8 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo and mood are indicated as "Allegro à la chasse." The score is marked with various dynamics: *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and phrasing marks throughout. The score concludes with a final *ff* marking.



I. Akt. N° 6.

Allegro moderato un poco string.



II. Akt. N° 9.

Allegro assai.



„Les Préludes.“*)
Symphonische Dichtung.

Franz Liszt.

Andante maestoso.

sempre stacc.

The first section of the score is marked 'Andante maestoso' and 'sempre stacc.'. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic marking 'ff'. The music is characterized by slow, descending and ascending melodic lines with a staccato articulation. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The section concludes with a change in tempo and dynamics.

Allegro ma non troppo.

The second section is marked 'Allegro ma non troppo'. It begins with a piano dynamic 'p' and features more rhythmic activity, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The tempo and dynamics increase towards the end of the section, marked 'cresc. stringendo'. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major or F# minor).

Allegro tempestoso.

The third section is marked 'Allegro tempestoso'. It is characterized by rapid, driving rhythms and a forte dynamic 'f'. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The section concludes with a final cadence. The key signature remains two sharps.

*) Mit Genehmigung der Verleger: Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig.
O. 877 N.

am Frosch

poco rallent.

dim.

sempre stacc.

Allegretto pastorale.

pizz.

p

arco

p marcato



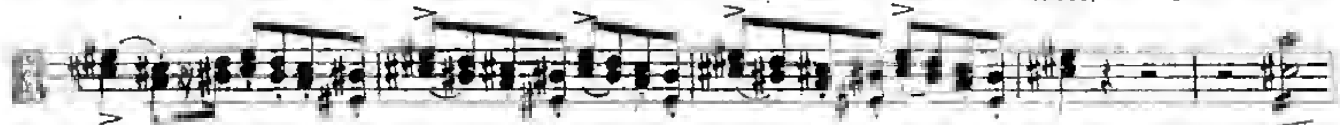
poco a poco più di moto sino al Allegro



Allegro marziale animato.



cresc.



halbe Lage



halbe Lage

ff



fp

fp



fp

fp

molto cresc.



rallentando

U. 877 M.

„Das Glöckchen des Eremiten.“

I. Akt. N° 1.

Allegro agitato.

L. A. Maillart.

ff

dim sempre molto

N° 6. Finale.

Allegro.

pp

II. Akt. N° 7.

Andantino.

ppp

III. Akt. N° 2.

Allegro vivo.

ff

Moderato assai.

N° 15 bis. Melodrama.

Soli.

ff

p

un poco ritenuto

3. Symphonie.

F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

Vivace non troppo. ($\text{♩} = 126$)

Allegro vivacissimo. ($\text{♩} = 120$)

4. Symphonie.

F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

Allegro vivace.

mf cresc.

f cresc.

f ff

ff

ff

Ouverture zu dem „Märchen von der schönen Melusine“

Allegro con moto.

F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

cresc.

ppp

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

pizz.

cresc.

Der Barbier von Sevilla.

Ouverture.

Allegro vivace.

G. Rossini.

p

ff *f* *p*

f *p* *dim.*

Piu mosso.

pp *ff*

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Nº 8. Finale.

Allegro.

f

f

Ouverture zu „Die diebische Elster“

Allegro.

G. Rossini.

The musical score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features various musical notations including dynamics (*p*, *ff*, *f*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (1, 2, 3, 4, 3 mal, 4 mal, *tr*). The score consists of 12 staves of music.

Ouverture zu einem Lustspiel von Shakespeare^{†)}

Allegro con spirito. (♩ = 138)

Paul Scheinpflug.

4 Violen

alle Violen

f *sf* *p* *mf*

cresc.

ff *mf* *cresc.*

f *cresc.* *sf*

p *espress.*

f

f

din. *pp* *f*

9 mal

* Nur eventue!!

†) Mit Genehmigung von Heinrichshofens Verlag, Magdeburg.

„Das Paradies und die Peri.“

Erster Teil. № 6.

Allegro.

Rob. Schumann, Op. 50.

№ 9.

Ziemlich langsam.

Zweiter Teil. № 11.

Lebhaft.

№ 15. Etwas bewegter. (Ziemlich schnell)

Vltava. (Die Moldau)*)
Aus dem Cyklus „Ma Vlast.“

Die beiden Quellen Vltavas.

Allegro (à 2 batt.) comodo non agitato.
sempre ondeggiante

B. Smetana.

p *sf* *p* *dim.* *sempre ondeggiante* *p* *sf* *mf cresc.* *sf* *p* *sf* *ff* *dim.* *p* *p*

St. Johann-Stromschnellen.

8 mal halbe Lage 4 mal 5 mal

ff *ff* *ff*

4 mal

ff

sempre cresc.

fff

Der breiteste Strom Vltavas.

Più moto.

ff *f* *ff*

sempre cresc.

„Vysehrad“ Motiv.

3 mal

7 mal

6. Symphonie.)*
(Pathétique.)

I.

Allegro non troppo.

P. Tschaikowsky, Op.74.

[illegible]

*.) Mit Genehmigung des Verlegers: Robert Forberg, Leipzig.
C. 877 M.

sempre ff

p

mf *cresc.*

f cresc.

ff

fff

II. Allegro con grazia.

mf

pizz.

f

mf

f

III. Allegro molto vivace.

arco

mp

p

dim.

pp

arco

mp

p

dim.

pp

p

f

f

1 2 V

ff

pp *cresc.* *mp*

f *ff* *dim.* *mf*

pp *pp*

pizz. *p* *mf*

pizz. *p* *mf* *pp*

sempre ff

IV. (Finale.)

Adagio,

fff *sempre* *stringendo*

Vivace.

Capriccio Italien.*)

P. Tschaikowsky, Op. 45.

Andante ma poco rubato. ♩ = 132.

p *cresc.* *ff* *allarg.*

dim. mf *1 2 3 4* *sempre pizz.*

arco *ff*

1. *2.*

1 2 3 *1* *1*

1 2 *1 2 3* *1*

cresc. *ff*

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 120.

p *poco a poco cresc.*

ff *div.*

*) Mit Genehmigung des Verlegers: D. Rather, Leipzig.

30

mf cres. *f* *mf cres.*

Presfo. ♩ = 192.

3 mal. 4 3 4 3 4 4 mf

Handwritten musical notation for the right hand of the first system. It features a melodic line on a five-line staff with various note values, slurs, and fingering (e.g., '1'). The dynamic marking *fff* is present.

Presto.

1 2 3 4

pp *pp* *più f*

1 3 4 0 4

poco a poco cresce.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written on a single staff. The first measure contains a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note A4. The second measure contains a quarter note B4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note C5. The third measure contains a quarter note D5, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note E5. The fourth measure contains a quarter note F#5, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note G5. The fifth measure contains a quarter note A5, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note B5. The sixth measure contains a quarter note C6, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note B5. The seventh measure contains a quarter note A5, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note G5. The eighth measure contains a quarter note F#5, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note E5. The ninth measure contains a quarter note D5, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note C5. The tenth measure contains a quarter note B4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note A4. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note F#4. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note E4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note D4. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note C4, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note B3. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note A3, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note G3. The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note F#3, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note E3. The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note D3, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note C3. The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note B2, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note A2. The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note F#2. The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note E2, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note D2. The twentieth measure contains a quarter note C2, followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note B1. The piece ends with a double bar line. The tempo marking *mod.* is present at the beginning of the system.

3 1 1 4 3 4 mal. 4 4 mal. 2

f cresc. *ff* *fff*

Più presto. 3 mal.

5. Symphonie.*)

III. Valse.
Allegro moderato.

P. Tschaikowsky, Op. 64.

p *spiccato assai* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *div.* *mf*

IV.
Allegro vivace. (Alla breve.)

1 2 4 4 3 4 2 3 4

*) Mit Genehmigung des Verlegers: D. Rather, Leipzig.

I. Akt. N° 6.

Allegro assai mosso.

„Der Troubadour.“

G. Verdi.



II. Akt. N° 15.

Allegro vivo.



III. Akt. N° 11.

Allegro.



Transposition nach B dur.

„Aida.“

G. Verdi.

Allegro. ♩ = 138.

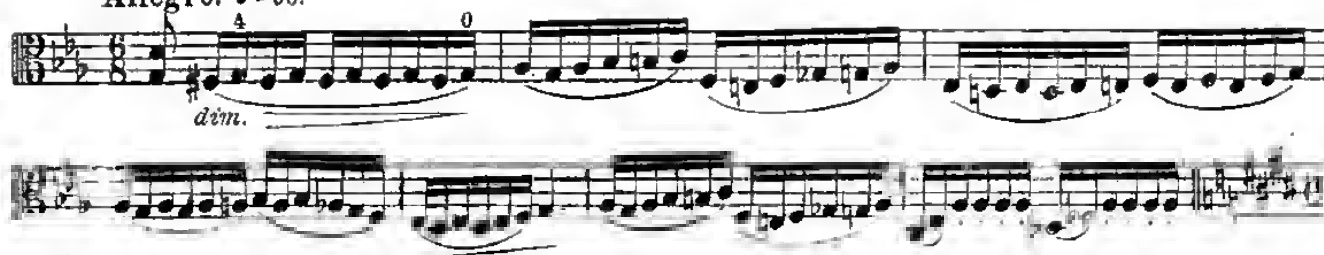


III. Akt. N° 6.

Andante mosso. ♩ = 60.

Soli.



Allegro. $\text{♩} = 96$.Vivo assai. $\text{♩} = 120$.

IV. Akt. № 7.

Allegro agitato. $\text{♩} = 144$.

Ouverture zu „Maritana“

Vinc. Wallace.

Allegro

Allegro molto

f *ff*

Ouverture zu „Der Beherrscher der Geister.“

C. M. v. Weber.

Presto

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *p* *ff* *ff*

II. 2. 4. 1.

Seven staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2). The second staff includes a forte dynamic marking (*f*). The third staff continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The fourth staff shows a change in the key signature to two sharps (F# and C#). The fifth staff begins with a fortissimo dynamic marking (*fff*). The sixth and seventh staves continue the piece with various musical notations and fingerings.

Ouverture zu „Preciosa“

Allegro con fuoco

O. M. v. Weber.

Four staves of musical notation for the Ouverture zu „Preciosa“ by O. M. v. Weber. The music is in 3/4 time and features various slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 4, 1). The first staff begins with a forte dynamic marking (*f*). The second staff includes a change in the key signature to two sharps (F# and C#). The third and fourth staves continue the piece with various musical notations and fingerings.

Italienische Serenade.*)

Äußerst lebhaft.

Hugo Wolf.

Solo.
p zart
dim.
pp
a tempo
rit.
p
dim.
pp
p
pp
p
f
f
f
ff
mf
p

NB. Die Solobratsche ist ursprünglich für Englisch Horn geschrieben.

*) Mit Genehmigung der Verleger: Ed. Bote & G. Bock, Berlin W. 8.

C. 877 M.

Seven staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs.

Ouverture zu „Preciosa“

Allegro con fuoco

O. M. v. Weber.

Four staves of musical notation for the Overture to 'Preciosa'. The notation is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The music is characterized by a fast tempo and a lively melody.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as trills, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. The piece concludes with a *rit.* marking and a final chord.

Dynamic markings and performance instructions include: *frit.*, *a tempo*, *p*, *pp*, *f*, *più f*, *cresc.*, *p molto cresc.*, *ff*, *rit.*, and *sul D*.

Griff-tabelle für Bratsche, Viola . . . 10,30

